

## NOT YET BUT LATER MAY BE

Dispelling of Buckeye Railroad Dream

## PROJECT SLEEPS IN COMA

Day of Tax Exemption Grace Has Been Sinned Away But the Promoters Hope to Build Later Even Without the Exemption.

The proposed Buckeye railroad has gone glimmering, at least for the present. It will not be built under the provisions of the exemption law passed by the last legislature, though the promoters hope they will be able to bring the project to life again next fall as a straight railroad building enterprise, regardless of exemptions or anything else except the development of the country.

H. M. Lewis, one of the committee men who have devoted a great deal of time and effort to the project during the last two months, received a letter yesterday afternoon from I. H. Landis, who has been in conference with George H. Hahn and others in Los Angeles in the hope of bringing the matter to a successful issue. Mr. Landis wrote briefly, but to the point. He said the matter would have to be given up for the present, and he would be at home in a few days.

Mr. Lewis said that failure was due to a number of things, but primarily to the fact that the bonus asked for was not secured. The original amount asked for was later cut in two, but even that fell short several thousand dollars, and the cash capital was not sufficient to carry on the operations without it. Time could have been secured for material, or construction, but not enough of it for both. Another drawback was the right of way. Most of it was secured and doubtless the rest of it could have been had the bonus been forthcoming, but one sign was waiting on another and the time to whip things in shape was too brief. There were other perplexing details, but had there been a prompt and full subscription of the bonus they could have been cured for.

Mr. Lewis is personally much interested in the railroad project. He has valuable interests in the Buckeye section and appreciates as much as anybody what a railroad there means to the country. He is a bit cast down over the result, but not a bit discouraged, and feels sure the road will be built sometime in the near future. Just now, he is not prepared to say at this time, but is

## Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Refuse all substitutes. 2½ times as much in \$1.00 as 50c. size. Is Not a Dye.

Send for free book "The Care of the Hair," (Photo by Special Agent, Newark, N. J.)

Hay's Hairina Soap cures Pimples, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft. 25c. drug stores. Send 2c. for free book, "The Care of the Skin."

A. L. BOEHMER, CENTER AND WASHINGTON STS.

so firmly convinced of the need of it that he feels sure the road will have to come. He has faith that during the coming fall or winter the enterprise can be revived and sufficient capital raised to make it a success, even without the tax exemption.

## WRIGHT AEROPLANE BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY

The Most Successful Flight in the Preliminary Trials.

Washington, July 19—Orville Wright made another successful flight at Fort Myer today, remaining in the air 55 minutes and 22 seconds, making the round of the parade grounds 25½ times. He landed without mishap.

The machine behaved splendidly. In the 55 minutes it covered approximately 27 miles. Wilbur Wright demonstrated it had attained a speed of 41 miles an hour and had reached a height of 150 feet. He said the machine worked smoothly but was not yet in perfect condition for the official flights. The time of the trials will gradually be lengthened.

THE RACING MECCA.

Lexington Again to Come Into Her Former Glory.

Lexington, Ky., July 19—Unless all signs fail Lexington will, as of old, be the racing Mecca of the south. When the horsemen of central Kentucky made desperate rally about the time of the fall running meeting here for the purpose of organizing some stake event, even the most enthusiastic of these turfmen failed to anticipate the results. The entries to the four stakes offered closed on June 15, and so liberal has been the patronage that acting Secretary Garrett Wilson has not yet been able to classify and list the entries.

He says that from three to four hundred entries have been made in each of the four stakes excepting the two-year-old event in which each nominator is to pay \$1000 for the privilege of starting his horse. Pitted against each other in this event, which promises to be the richest two-year-old prize of the year, will be representatives from nearly every great breeding establishment in America.

# Another Mark-Down on Women's Summer Garments

## Petticoats

A Large Lot of Muslin and Cambric Petticoats—With deep embroidery flounce, 6 different styles to choose from, banner \$1.50 values—for 99c one day, choice.

## Cotton Crepe

29-inch Serpentine Crepe—In black, pink and light blue, so much in demand for Waists and Kimonos, well worth 15c—10c for today, yard.

## Seco Silk

A Washable Fabric That Looks Like the Purest Silk—Rich, lustrous surface in neat stripes and figures, all the latest colorings, 27 inches wide and usually retailed at 50c—special, yard .29c

## Burlap

Yard-wide Burlap—A new lot, plenty of greens, tans and garnets, for floor, bungalow and drapery purposes, cheap at 15c—today, yard 12½c

## 1/2 === PRICE === 1/2

For Choice of All Our Silk Street Dresses of Foulard, Rajah, Shantung or Taffeta, elegantly trimmed and prettily finished.

\$20 and \$25 Linen Suits—1, 2 and 3 piece styles, the season's choicest creations, in white and various popular colors—now at less than 50 cents on the dollar—at \$9.98

One Line of \$5.00 and \$6.00 Silk Petticoats—Plenty of good colors amongst them, well made—for today only, choice \$2.98



## 1/3 === OFF === 1/3

On All Our Lingerie Dresses—White and colored, correct styles, unexcelled in point of workmanship and material.

A Large Lot of \$1.50 and \$2.00 Lingerie Waists—Short and long sleeve effects, a large number of pretty, dainty models to choose from, some trimmed in needlework, others in lace, most all sizes—today, choice only .89c

One Line of Tailor-Made Wash Suits—White and colors, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$6.00—for one day, choice \$2.59

## Neckwear

A Large Lot of Women's Neckwear—Slightly soiled and mused, including Turnovers, Dutch Collars, Bows, etc., values up to 35c—to close today 5c at, choice only.

## Underwear

Women's Summer Vests—Jersey Ribbed, low neck and sleeveless, armholes and neck taped, sizes 4 to 6—the same identical garments you're in the habit of paying 10c for elsewhere—special today, each .5c

## 25c Crinole Crepe 12½c

Arnold's Famous Wash Fabric on Special Sale Today—Pretty Crinole Crepes in plain and fancy stripes, white and colors, actual 25c values—today at, per yard .12½c

## 50c Tape Girdles for 39c

A Brand New Line of Tape Girdles—The ideal summer corset, with hose supporter attachment and finished with bow knot, regular 50c sorts—all sizes from 18 to 26 today for .39c

## Linen Sheeting

Best Quality Linen Sheeting—2½ yards wide, strictly all linen and just right for best sheets as well as washable skirts and costumes, should be \$1.50—for today only, yard .99c



## Question of Heredity in Cancer.

Results recently obtained in experimental breeding indicate that cancer is hereditary—at least in mice. In the whole perplexing subject there has probably been no more controversial topic than this. Families in which cancer seems abnormally prevalent are familiar facts to every-day life. Several of these apparently cancerous families, the most notable being the Bonapartes, have figured in history.

Napoleon himself died of cancer of the stomach, as did his father, his brother Lucien, and his sisters Caroline and Pauline. Among human beings, however, cancer is so common that any large family is almost certain to have its victims. On the other hand, the fact that when cancer is common in a family it almost always takes the same shape in all sufferers—the cancerous Bonapartes, for example, all dying of cancer of the stomach—supports

the popular idea that heredity is an important factor. Recent experiments at the Harvard Medical school, conducted by Dr. E. E. Tyxer, tend to substantiate this impression. Dr. Tyxer found a female mouse with a large growing tumor and mated her with a normal healthy mouse. In a short time this couple had one hundred descendants, all of which were kept under close observation. Of the sixty-five that reached the cancerous

period, twenty developed natural tumors, of which they ultimately died one in every three, in other words fell victims to the mother's disease.—Burlington J. Kendrick in the July McClure's.

Let the lower lights be burning, do not turn them off tonight. I'm an Elk, and I'm yearning to take in each dizzy sight. Luminare the key-hole brightly; put a padlock on the pup; I shall not be feeling sprightly. If till midnight I am up. Let the lower lights be burning; let them flicker wide and far, so when homeward I am turning, I can see them from the car. If my tongue is somewhat furry, or a vacuum's in my head, I'm not dipping—don't worry. I am but half asleep instead. Let the lower lights be burning, and I'll holler loud and shrill, as the door-key you are turning: "Isk iz me—shay, hello, Bill!"—Exchange.

# A CORNER FOR MEN

## Mr. A. Good Fellow on Summer Thirsts.

THIS thirst business sure is a funny thing," remarked Mr. A. Good Fellow, as he signalled the barkeeper for the same, "and you can usually tell pretty much about a man by the kind of thirst-quenching beverage he consumes. In the past couple of days I have made the experiment of standing at the end of the bar and keeping tabs on the thirty cents and their orders. When you see a chap walk up to the bar kind of slow and tired like, with his hat pushed back on his head and that weary, drawn look on his face, it's a pretty safe bet that his thirst will be satisfied with nothing less than a highball, a gin rickey or something equally invigorating.

"The man who wanders in usually with but little evidence of suffering from the heat is apt to be satisfied with a glass of cool beer or a dose of iced tea and seltzer. The fellows who order the fancy drinks are not usually suffering from a long and heavy thirst; the chances are they have tried beer and highballs etc., for the past hour or two and their jaded appetites seek something a little more unique. They drink because they want to drink, not because they are thirsty.

"It is surprising how many men of a hot afternoon, walk up to a bar and order a glass of bottomless or of cold milk. They are not always totterers by any means. Along with the chaps who fancy mineral waters, they are confident that any alcoholic beverage is not worth a first-classing as a man's drink. At such a time of lemons, lemons are much in demand, and at some times, though there aren't many that are in a position of it, ice tea has a fairly large patronage.

"The majority of these last-named chaps, however, are more apt to be found in the dairy lunches. Perhaps they feel a leaning about walking up to a man's sized bar and asking for a real watermelon drink—a thing they need not hesitate about if they only realized that the barkeeper is willing to sell them any

old thing at all just so they are satisfied to pay for it. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that most of them patronize the dairy lunches. In these places, as the weather grows warmer the demand for coffee and hot tea decreases, being supplanted by milk and iced tea. And then there's the soda fountain. I became interested in the subject the other day and actually made the experiment of waiting in a drug store a half hour to see how many men came in for a drink. It surprised me, let me tell you, and most of them looked like men who would not hesitate a minute to go into a barroom and order something if they wanted to. On the contrary, every last one of them seemed thoroughly satisfied with his soft drink. Though but few of them took ice-cream soda, they seemed to enjoy thoroughly some one of the other soft drinks to be obtained at a fizz fountain. One of these days some enterprising saloon-keeper is going to arrange it so that he can sell both hard and soft drinks, and his bar and he'll make a lot of money out of it, too!

"Just about 15 minutes ago a middle-aged, prosperous looking man walked up to the bar here and asked for a glass of water. The barkeep put one of the well-known mineral waters in front of him with the customary indifference of his trade. But he took up from his reverie suddenly when the prosperous-looking thirsty one explained that he wanted ordinary ice water. Of course, the barkeep didn't say anything, and even the tendency to smile was wiped off his face when the aforesaid gentleman placed his glass down on the bar, laid 15 cents beside it and turned and walked out. That man wanted ice water. He felt that it would satisfy his thirst better than anything alcoholic or soft. And he had the nerve to ask for it, too. That's what got to me. I came to think about it, I'll bet you there's many a man who walks into a bar and orders something to satisfy his thirst when what he really wants is a glass of plain, ordinary ice water. But of the old-fashioned stout, you know."

## Seven-Room Gambrel, Costing \$2,600.

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.

VERY snug-looking home, economical to build by reason of its compactness. The shape of the house being low is an economy in the use of all materials. The second story is diminished slightly in size about two feet front and rear by the first pitch of the gambrel roof, there still a small attic space sufficient for storage room. The size of this design is 28 feet in width by 28 feet in depth. The first story is nine feet high, the second story eight feet high and a full basement under entire house seven feet six inches high. The front porch is central, liberal in size, constructed with two hand-hewn fluted columns and neat classical corbelled arches, with balcony. Entering the house through the vestibule, the interior appearance is at once roomy and well opened together with archways. At the right is the sitting-room, 12 by 15 feet, and at the left a den or reception room, 9 by 10 feet, with a pretty projected oval window. The staircase is located between the den and the kitchen and is arranged with grade entrance underneath leading to the basement and also to the kitchen. The dining-room is prettily arranged with recessed sideboard, small casement windows opposite the archway from sitting-room and the right end finished in bay-window form. The sitting-room has a handsome open fireplace in the center with a bookcase on either side. The second floor has three



good chambers, each provided with a clothes closet, a liberal bathroom arranged for economy of plumbing over the kitchen, and a convenient sewing-room. The first floor is finished in natural oak, with polished floors, and the second story is finished in pine, painted or enameled. The walls are plastered with a fine sand finish and neatly tinted. The exterior is painted white and the roof stained green. This house can be built at a cost varying from \$2,500 to \$3,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

## The Concrete Home.

WHEN the average individual hears of the word concrete he thinks of hot city streets, hard sidewalks, big railroad tunnels, cellar floors and many other things that enter, showing that it was about 7,000 feet

in general thing, when you talk to them about concrete, but it is simply a combination of many of earth's natural elements driven together by the second greatest of all the elements, water. The home of the future appears to be pretty near to the mind's eye of half a century ago. Concrete means sand and gravel and lime and stone mixed in certain proportions with water to form a compact and hard substance, which cures easily and conforms itself to many purposes. At the present time builders and capitalists are very much interested in the success of the concrete houses that are being built throughout the country.

HE DOES. Hewitt—The wife, in Abyssinia, always owns the house and contents. Jewett—Well, they haven't got anything on me; a man here knows how to put his property in his wife's name.

## There's a Difference in Kisses.

HOUGH the matter of osculation is, of its nature, better suited to personal fortune than discussion, it is of interest to know that there are kisses—and kisses. Indeed, the difference in kisses is most surprising. And this difference may be attributed, broadly speaking, to the nationality of the woman kissed, in the following general classification.

The kiss of the Spanish woman is said to be the most passionate kiss in the world. Slow to give her lips, when she does, she gives them entirely. The French woman's kiss is an experienced one—sometimes even mercenary. They are pleasant, very pleasant, but rarely free from coquetry.

The kiss of the English girl is stately, decorous, chaste. It is always proper, always conventional.

The Scotch girl is sincere in her osculation. Lacking the heights and depths of emotion, it makes up for this deficit by its sincerity. It is not for sale—and it comes straight from the heart.

The Italian woman gives her kisses easily. It is apt to simulate fervor, without meaning it. It is not always a really serious matter with her.

The kiss of the American girl is sweet, sincere and fervent—without the emotional temperament of the Spanish girl behind it. But it has something else that more than makes up for this defect—the heart and the soul of the woman.

## Fakes in Old Furniture.

ONE of the latest and most novel of fakes is the manufacture of antique furniture. It is hard for the connoisseur or the collector to tell the difference between the real and artificial articles, and practically impossible for the novice in that line to know what he is buying. Various specimens of furniture from the eighteenth century have been sought by collectors, who pay good prices for the articles. The demand has exhausted the supply, therefore the imitations. In most cases furniture of this kind must have a pedigree, the absence of which might cause a suspicion of forgery. The forgeries are seldom made outright, but furniture is reconstructed and "faked" to bear the imprint of age.

## Trade in Human Hair

AMONG the most peculiar trades in the traffic in human hair. In the year of 1907 the amount of hair involved at Hong Kong, China, for shipment to the United States was 53,133 pounds, and in 1908 the amount reached 27,414 pounds. In the first year three-fourths of the amount traveled by way of the Suez Canal and one-fourth was shipped by way of the Pacific. The greater part of the hair is brought to Hong Kong from the interior of China, where it is cleaned and sorted, according to its length and quality. It is then packed and shipped, the greater part of it going to New York. In the latter city the hair is treated in such a manner that the color and texture are changed, making the switches, curls and pins that are so fashionable at the present time. The demand for the hair has been great and many of the importers have been unable to supply their customers. Many of the American firms send men to China to contract for their supply.

## Feeding a College

ONE of the greatest problems of the modern college is the feeding of its pupils. There is required an outfit which must remain idle for at least a quarter of the year, until the glad September brings the young men and women back to their studies. Some of the pupils have only limited means, and again there is the frank criticism of the provender supplied. Many of the colleges have different methods of feeding the pupils, some with the clubs and others with regular restaurants. Many of the fraternity houses have their private restaurants. Certain schools in the small cities, or college towns, have been unable to obtain restaurant-keepers and must conduct the eating places themselves with the pupils as waiters and cooks during their spare time.

## The Season of Icebergs.

THE present time is the season of icebergs. The white specters which haunt the steamship track to Europe. Almost every steamer arriving over the northern lines reports that it has sighted one of the dreaded monsters of the sea. The icebergs have caused more accidents at sea than any other cause. At the present season of the year the huge cakes of ice float in the many streams and the ship officials have no way of telling where they are located except at sight. In the past few weeks 450 icebergs have been reported as seen by various ships from the north. The vast pyramids of ice form in the Arctic regions, but, with the first signs

of warm weather, leave their moorings, breaking away from other ice and floating southward in the ocean currents. The southern journey is kept up until they get far in the south and are melted by the warmth of the sun. The vanguard of the bergs usually appear above the latter part of February, but they have been seen as early as January. During foggy weather many ships in the northern climes are forced to stop their engines in order that they may not collide with the dreaded blocks of ice. One tenth of an iceberg shows above water and the other nine-tenths are below. The largest berg recorded stood 820 feet above the water, showing that it was about 7,000 feet high in all.

